Important More

Says the Louisville Journal:-A bill has been introduced into the Legisla ture of Alabama, the object of which is to preand to exempt them from sale by legal process. A motion was made to indefinitely postpone the bill, but it was lost by a large majority.

A good, a glorious move! Slaveholders will not belie their better natures, or much longer tolerate injustice, by submitting to the terrible moral wrong of separating families, and a cold blooded monied traffic in slaves. Will the Kentucky Legislature, following the Alabama, lechurches, in obedience to the word of God. human flesh for money?

C. M. Clay.

The friends of freedom will be glad to hear again from one of its truest champions. Unholy a zeal for the good cause, as man ever felt. His reception in Kentucky has been of the to meet and greet Cassius M. Clay. The

truth is, the people love and respect the man. Nor let any one suppose that this results from his military services! He had no opportunity to win warrior-fame. It was the spirit of generosity and self-sacrifice—the remembrance of his fight in a holler battle than war ever withome with so wide and earnest an enthusiasm.

And it is a good omen-this honorable acstruggle honestly for it. Let us welcome this change as the dawn of a better day, and labor together to hasten its full and more glorious opening.

For the Examiner To the Subscribers of the True American: COMPATRIOTS-The True American has ceased

to exist; but it was not in vain that it was established by me, and so liberally sustained by

The true friends of the South were not behind their brothers of the free States in feeling the evils of slavery. Not content with infecting the pulpit, the Legislative Hall and the social circle, it breathed upon the liberty of the press, and despuiring silence sat upon millions. Here re at long intervals some one more daring than the rest gave utterance to the holiest instincts of nature, and spoke out against the say probable, but possible. Begin with the Old vice! They "sweat for duty, not for meed: giant curse. It was but a momentary ripple on Dominion. The largest and most populous part and long will they be remembered as among the

In all the South there was not a single press

own State, but in the National Capital and di- slaves into our State, so resolved are our people, wers other places, men "may fully speak and write upon any subject whatever," being responsible only to the laws.

delayed my return longer than was anticipated: per for mine. Those who have seen both papers will not regret the change. I ask for him do that. the continuation of that generous support in that cause which was in me shown dear to so many noble Americans. The first scene in the The extraordinary events at home and abroad for the last few years have aroused the consciences and startled the minds of millions. Go read

onger the dream of "fanatics." The spirit of large and liberal enquiry onsequent amelioristica 'is moving ali nations. The land of "76" cannot long follow in the unwilling wake of Transatantic despotism in secuus-America will yet be FREE! "God and Lib-

erty," Lexington, Ky., Dec. 18th, 1847. C. M. CLAY.

Dr. Ruffner.

We have before us a Southern paper which

Wherefore this? He has only lifted his voice to stifle freedom of speech, and muzzle the liberty of the Press, know not either their temper to what they will submit to-as to what shall by flattery, or overswed by power. or character.

We have no objection to this Press or any

gress of his views, they must learn to consider he will meet them, say or do what they may, with a christian liberality.

Emancipation in the West Indies. It is said often, that the Emancipation Scheme

in the West Indies is a failure.

such conduct

Depend upon it, the assertion is an error.

Wilmot Proviso.

Resolved, That in the ownership of slaves we are not only exercising a human, but a consti-tutional and moral right, and that we allow no . The Constitution of the land recognizes slaves sich we shall be deprived of our property in United States says:-

By and by, the people will understand this (slaves) by the local law." See Peters' Reports, action. It does not mean what it purports, and 15, vol. 507. No. 2, Law Journal 67, 1 Peters its authors would not do what they threaten .- | 542. This, we think, is the true explanation. One party takes decided pro-slavery ground; the othis, invariably, union of action, on this sub- strument

Some of the best minds of these States be lieve-and they are unquestionably right-that MARSHAIL, Justices STORY, McLHAN, and ALL. it was a fatal move, for Southern interests, in the galize the marriage of colored persons, and for- technical use of this phrase, when the people of bid the desecration of home ties ? Will the South permitted the pro-slavery agitation. free territory than it has, as Mr. Adams said, to It had its rise in one conviction-(if that had insisting upon these matters declare, that no not been felt, it never would have been resorted man ought to separate families, and traffic in to,) that the Free States would be loval to the constitution, and that, in no emergency would the "peculiar institution" be assailed by them, or the Federal Government. And this conviction, in one sense, was, and is, correct. The supremacy of the State over slavery; is admitted; changed in mind and purpose, he is fired by as the law, no less than public opinion, has put this principle beyond the power of assault. But, unfortunately, as the wise men of the South

warmest character. At Lexington, it was a would say, there can be no agitation of this quesgrand fete. All parties and all classes, joined tion which will not weaken, and, in the end, destroy slavery. "Give occasion to defend it," said Judge Gaston, "and its fate is fixed." "Stir it." said one of South Carolina's ablest men. and no sane man can doubt what the end will be." None, certainly, should doubt. For there is no such thing as impeding, no possibility, most assuredly, of arresting the progress of nessed—which bade the people hall his return free principles, when once set in motion. Geor- fathers resisted and overcame a tyranny that this spirit. gia nay affirm as she pleases; South Carolina sought to degrade them with ignoble fetters. may threaten disunion; the whole perpetualknowledgement of past injustice, and shaking ist clan may proclaim war to the hilt; but it will of hands over past divisions. It shows that the avail nothing. They can neither impart strength hour is, when men may consider the right, and to slavery, nor sap the vitality of freedom. The the Rev. C. S. Stows, was named C. F. Howe, power of free principles is deeper and stronger and Gov. Bras called Bibb, &c. than any party or sect; or than all parties and

sects combined; and it will out-will conquer-

despite of the mad opposition of fierce fees, or

the heated action of wild and wayward friends.

As for disunion, if the Wilmot Proviso should become the law-it is the idiest gammon, in the world to talk about it. Does South Carolina or Georgia, do any bodies of men in these States. suppose, that the mid-slave States will ever and painted pretence! Cast your eye, doubter, yourself whether such a result is, we will not men. These two great men have done real sera vast sea, whose waters again subsided into more of it-West Virginia-would this hour, and by a choicest spirits of our age. Happy would they large majority, too, disown slavery, if it had the feel if their example should raise up worthier where the right could be vindicated or calm rea- power to do it, as the bitterest of curses! Pro- men to fill their places! soning allowed. In the year 1845 I ventured ceed to Tennessee. The Eastern division, when single handed into this fearful contest. Holdages had vindicated the liberties of men-I had met, petitioned that there should be no bondage The American people know the result. The God of battles has stood by the right. The liberty of the press is for the first time since tablish a free State, to be called—Frank-land! the 15th November, 1847:

We have yet to value of its imports from the 15th April to his removal. It has no e 1776 established in the South. Not only in my Come to Kentucky. By law, no man can bring means, to our black population! Will these The "Examiner" has succeeded the "True States, can they, under these circumstances, sus-American." My detention in a Mexican prison tain any man, or set of men, or State, seeking the Editor of the "Examiner" has forestalled to sever our Union, because the extension of my wishes, and is now fulfilling all my obliga- slavery is forbid by law? Never! "No power tions to my subscribers by substituting his pa- under heaven" can force or persuade them to

other states of the Union, tired of ceaseless as- Oats, drama is accomplished: brighter hopes dawn sault, and angry warfare, should say to South upon Kentucky and the American Republic. Carolina, -"ou" What could she do ! What trade of Chicago, the Chicago Journal notices Guizot's History of Civilization, and take cour- ed, supposing these States mad enough to join wheat and 700 barrels of flour. The latter was tyrannically force the free blacks away! What age. Faith in the progress of mankind is no her, they would beg to be restored. In the name brought back for want of a market. In 1842 they want, and all they want is, the benefit and secure in these States ? What is it which en- 2,920 bbls. of flour. ables slave-holders to hold property in them' Nothing but their connection with the Union ! ring the liberties of men. A great destiny awaits Sever that, let these States, let slave-holders in them, stand by themselves, a fixed mark for the world's scorn, avoided without, weak and powerless within, and "ne power under heaven" could make a "tenure" in man valid. It would die out, instantly. They who exercised "ownerdenounces unsparingly this excellent citizen and ship of slaves" would be starred into the necessity, if other causes failed to reach them, of making freedom the universal law, contrary to against an institution which he knows is crush- the statute of the state in that case made and ing his native home. He has only as a man, provided. Disunien is no triflying theme. It and a minister of God, spoken directly and is an act which when "calculated"-as we hope plainly against slavery because he felt it to be it will be calculated-is more fraught with

his duty to do so. And shall he be abused, shall woe than any within the range of human acany portion of the Press denounce him, because tion. But of all portions of the Union, it would he thus does his duty? They who believe the fall heaviest and be felt hardest, by this ultra-Southern people will lend a hand, in this way, pro-slavery section-by those who plume themselves on their bearing, and vapor haughtily as

or shall not be done by the Nation. In proof of this, as some, a slight foretaste of other Press opposing Dr. RUFFKER. We go the dread evil, we need but look at the confor the fairest and fullest discussion of slavery dition of the only State which has agitated and every other subject. We desire, (as Mr. this question of disunion, and sought with Clay advises,) to see on all sides moderation, apparent earnestness to carry it out. Nullificaprudence, and forbearance. But when one tion has cost South Carolina millions of dollars! whose life is spotless, whose character is so tru- For disunion dogmas, she has broken down her ly loveable because it is so truly good, is harsh- cities, and thinned out rapidly, her population! ly and rudely assailed, merely because he choses Other causes were operating to produce this to express mildly, but firmly his views, we think result; but these were the chief, or immediate; so it time that good men, of all parties, should that when she dared to threaten disunion in theounite, to arrest a spirit so intolerant and des- rv, (for her leaders were never in earnest, as we shall show hereafter,) peace-loving citizens Of one thing Dr. Ruffner's assailants may be abandoned her by thousands, while enterprising assured—that his character, and influence, men abroad, refused, by thousands, in conseare unassailable. If they would check the pro- quence, to adopt her as their home. And such must be the result whenever, or wherever, the them in a christian temper, and to meet him, as people of any State seek to destroy our constitution, to threaten even its dissolution, and especially if they should attempt this, because the National Government, as a Government,

nothing, or it means, that the slaveholder, in gress from establishing it. Our internal com- ble evils of pauperism. but lately owned large bodies of slaves, are of exercising ownership over slaves, may defy any merce is more important than our foreign comtheir own accord, pressing it on? Why, if the law, and ride down any constitution. The own- merce, and we should know what it is, where negroes become thereby more degraded and ership in Georgia, legally, is not questioned. and how it is increasing or decreasing, the relatroublesome, do they deliberately seek to in- The State, and the State only, can sanction or tive positions of different States, cities, &c., crease all manner of social evils around them? disturb that. But this fact in itself, seems to and this we can never learn officially and accu-Sensible men do not act in this way. Men who prove, that slavery cannot exist, or be introduced rately until we have a Home Department. This Work, honest, steady work, will repair both, ed it from them as alike coarse and base. It look simply to their interests are never guilty of into territory now free:—for the bare admission Department by a thorough system would show, and make us hardier and happier for the quickthat it could, would go far, not only to subvert in detail, the extent of our home. all State-rights, but to give the National Govern- trade. The West is especially interested in this Emencipation is not a failure in the West Indies! ment direct control over the institution. We matter, and its representatives ought to press it The actions of slave-holders proves that it is of the South cannot blow hot and cold. We earnestly. Mr. Vinton has made a move on cannot say, as under the law we have the right this subject which cannot fail to bring it up. to do, that the State is supreme over slavery, and, See proceedings of Congress. at the same time, that we may carry it where we The Southern Planting States are moving, please. If we affirm the latter, Congress, soonunanimously, against the Wilmot Proviso .- or or later, will affirm its right over slavery; and The Senate of Georgia, without a dissenting that, too, through our own admission and action. states that D'Israeli, and all "Young England," voice, passed a series of resolutions in relation But what is the language of the law? What its would be on the liberal side of the question (reto it, of which the following is a specimen:- settled decree? It is this: "That slavery being a lative to the emancipation of the Jews) even to with chill air, and biting severity. Hundreds with him in the present or future, the glory of Resolved, That it is the duty of every man, local and municipal institution, incapable of be. | the separation of Church and State. in every section of this confederacy, if the ing established, or continued without the sanc. Union be dear to him, to oppose the passage of any law or resolution of Congress, by which territory acquired, or to be acquired, may be

Presidency, who favors the principles of the does not exist at the time of acquisition, either by the Government directly, or by the Territo-

power under heaven to dictate the tenure by only as persons. The Supreme Court of the

"The Constitution acts upon slaves as person not as property.' "The constitution treats of slaves as persons er, fearing loss of power, unites with it; and The views of Mr. Madison, who thought it

"The constitution acts upon a State, not upon

So far as we understand them, Chief Justice the Judges, affirm these doctrines. If so, Congreen has no more power to create slavery in create a King, and this, evidently, is HENRY CLAY's opinion; for in the creed which he gave at Raliegh, he declared,

"1. That Congress has no power or authority over the subject of slavery.
"2. That the existence, maintenance and continuance of the institution depends exclusively upon the power and authority of the respectiv

States in which it is situated. This, then, is the true doctrine, and if an at-Union-merely because a few slave-holders can-truest workers on earthnot establish slavery where they please—the party or parties so acting will find, that the mid-slave States will rally at once and manfully, around the law and the constitution, and help master the madness which would seek to crush them-to crush them, too, in defiance of every principle and sentiment on which the National Government is based, and for which our

In the article on the school fund, last week

Reports, &cc.

We gave a synopsis of the Secretary of War's last week. We furnish this, asynopsis of the reports of the Treasury, Secretary of Navy, Post Master General, &c., &c.

Chief Justice Spencer and Chancellor Kent Two good men are fallen! In ripe years, Chief tolerate the idea of disunion, because slavery is Justice Spencen and Chancellor KENT are gathnot extended into territory now free? Yet this ered with their fathers! Not for them may we is the proposition, stript of specious disguise, mourn-for they had lived their full allotted time; but for our country which needs now, if over the geography of these States, and see for ever it did need, the best counsels of its best

Chicage.

counted the cost, and was prepared for the catas- of man to man, and proposed that, with a kin- man who can say he knew it not, as such, in his this class we have met, from the whole South, only save an immense sum annually to cities, dred people in the mountain region of West school boy days. Well, look now at theestima- we have yet to hear one assign this reason for but diminish full three quarters of the suffering,

Merchandize, - -Miscellaneous articles. 175,000 Lumber, &c., . . . 160,000 Total, - - \$2,685,000

The exports, during the above time, were The following table will show the exports of

bread-stuffs during the last two years:-1846. 1847. Increase. Flour, bbis. 29,045 20,688 Wheatbu.1.459,595 1.685,632 226,040 10,947 45,144 33,197

10,438 52,113 As an illustration of the rapid growth of the could she effect, if she united with her, Georgia, the fact that it was only in 1839 that its export do the "thousand little menial services" which Florida, Alabama? Before two years had pass- trade commenced, and consisted of a load of free negroes perform. For this reason he would of common sense, what is it, that makes slavery the exports were 586,907 bushels of wheat and blessing of free labor. Let Gov. Smith and all

think of it, in 1839, Chicago's export trade con- This is the way to look the evil "holdly" in the flour! Now it supports a fleet of vessels, and lence, which, in the olden times, characterized sends its hundreds of thousands of bushels of the spirit, and marked the conduct, of the Govwheat! Labor is free; the laborer independ- erners and people of Virginia. ent; and the mighty wilds of the North-West becomes great and wealthy, while slave culture, and the degradation of human toil, in consequence, makes us poorer and poorer.

We notice in the English papers, an account of the celebration of the 53d anniversary of the acquittal of Thomas Hardy, John Horne Tooke and John Thelwall, on Friday the 5th of November. This acquittal was a triumph of a jury over despotism. The sturdy men who tried these reformers "long ago" could not be seduced

It was, in 1794, we believe, that Tooke, and his companions, were accused of High Treason. and, in the worst of times, these twelve honest Jurors stood by the law of liberty. Where are the prosecutors and law officers of the Crown who sought to have them convicted? Condemned as hase recreants on the very spot on which they orded it over the poor and unfriended, while they who stood in the felon's stand, and their able and gratuitous counsel, Easking and Ginns. the twelve noble jarors, are honored and oasted as the champions and defenders of freeom. What a lesson to tyrants and tyranny, litacting in a narrow or wide sphere of influence! from the effects for years. Happy the man-blessed be he, here and hereafter, whether known or unknown, whose life has been consistently devoted to the good of his

Home Department.

We are glad to find that this subject is agitated. We need a Home Department, or Secretary for shall forbid the extension of slavery into terri- Home Commerce at Washington. The proposition is opposed by Mr. REETT, and other South The Georgia Senate's fourth resolve means Carolina members; but this need not deter Con-

Young England.

Under the head of news, a London paper

An Brem

And worth remembering, too South Carolina passed a law, us have outhern States, for the inspection of vessels trading with New York, &c. It was a retaliaory measure. That is, the Governor of New York refused to deliver up some one charged with kid-napping, and the

determined to punish the Empire State. Well-the law has been executed! And w s hurt! The Palmetto State alone! New York can ship to other ports and trade States, than Charleston, and South Carolina. hence, without any real sympathy of feeling "that there could be preparty in men." seems to And the merchants feel it—the city and State

to repeal the law! The political legislation of South Carolina bas half ruined that State, and this the people

there will find out too late "Go Ahead !"

When right, of course! There should then, no stop-no hesitation-no anxiety. We understand this philosophy in trade, poli-

tics, war. Nothing daunts our men in these matters. Americans brave any risks; encounter any opposition: meet any odds-and they do all this, too, as if there could be peither failure nor defeat. But in moral subjects, they do not manifest the same daring or action. They trim, hesitate, compromise, doubt. If they had, or would show, the same qualities in moral matters that tempt be made, any where, or by any party, to they do in trade or politics or war, they would subvert the fundamental law-to sever the be the world's-master-spirits, and heaven's

No matter. The right leaven is among The times are auspicious for its diffusion. Our very foes are working for us, and if we work rightly for ourselves, we cannot fail. Let us, then, go shead. George A. Light has hit the true idea, and put it in stirring verse. Read it. and then let your boys, and girls memorize it for neither they nor we can have too much of

> Never doubt a righteous cause; Go ahead, Throw yourself completely in: Conscience shaping all your laws Manfully, through thick and thin,

Go ahead Do not ask who'll go with you; Go ahea Numbers! spurn the coward's plea!

If there be but one or two, Single handed though it be, Go ahead! Though before you mountains rise, Go ahead: Scale them?--certainly you can: Let them proudly dare the skies;

Go ahead. Though fierce waters round you dash: Go ahead; Let uo hardship baille you: Though the heavens roar and flash. Still, undaunted, firm and true. Go ahead.

What are mountains to a man!

Strange Views

Gov. Smith, of Va., says: "I venture the opinion that a larger emigration of our white laborers is produced by our free negroes than by the institution of slavery.'

The opinion is unqualifiedly incorrect prevent death, sickness and suffering. Why, white poor laborers, where not a free negro exists, emigrate to get rid of slavery. Of all tary laws wisely planned and executed, will, not

the trouble to compare their numbers, with country how to live. whites or slaves, will know that it has not. Is it not an absurdity, palpable on its face, to say cities have graver motives to move them to acthat 50,000 free blacks in Virginia produce a tion? We hope wiser heads than ours, and larger emigration of free laborers, than 448,- those more familiar with the subject, will turn 986 slaves? The very supposition is ridiculous. their attention to Sanitary laws, and enlighten The Governor adds:

Again, they perform a thousand little menial services to the exclusion of the white man, pre- mand them, both on the score of a wise humanferred by their employers, because of the au- ity, and economy. thority and control which they can exercise, and frequently because of the case and facility with which they can remunerate such services.

He must have a high idea of the white laboring classes of the South! He would have them others help to remove every cause which de-What will not free labor accomplish! Only grades labor, and then will they do justice to all.

And thus will the Old Dominion act, when she has resolved upon action, in this great and perplexing question of slavery. She will never need suggestions nor sustain measures which would taint her name with cruelty, and blacken her conduct with crime

Stave Trade.

All accounts agree, that there is great increase activity in the Slave Trade on the coast of Africa. The demand from Cuba and Brazil is the cause of it. Can no measures be adopted to stop this traffic ? Might not the civilized nations unite to stop it? We wish the public right spirit, the dreadful traffic must cease.

The Flood-Sanitary Laws. It were vain almost to give, in detail, the los ses and incidents of the late flood in the mid-

in the great overflow in 1832-all nearly as high. injured or swept away. In the cities and towns great damage has been done; some of them, as tie or large! What an example to brave spirits for instance Lawrenceburgh, will not recover

> As yet, we have heard of no loss of life Suffering, great suffering, exists, all along the river; but it has called out the good qualities of the people, and proved that the men and women of the West are as generous as they are active and intelligent. In the cities and towns relief societies, and neighborhood benevolence, have met the occasion with ready hands, and open purses, showing that there is only needed

ened toil which necessity may demand

upon hundreds have been forced from their its paternity. have been thrown out of employment by it; and the Governor has endeavored to wrap around secured. That, prepared to maintain, at any placed on the same footing, and both by this

up every case of want, and know that all has been mi

The giving of money is the lowest form of of his labor diminished? Every old see dispensable; but a look of the right kind, a makes a man feel that we come to him, not as Pennsylvania, their labor was unprofitable. an almoner or superior, but as a brother before God, and an equal among men, is worth more to hence, without any real sympathy of feeling that there could be property in men," seems to between parties in the Planting States, there have been carried out in that most important in- feel it—and petitions are sent to the legislature laboring men who are suffering? Approach of kindness on our lips, saying, "we have found what portion of either-would public opinion bread," and they will leap into it with joy, and just claim, on the part of owners? The arguemployment for you, where you can earn your hail us as their truest friends. Do you know poor women who are in distress? Come to them, not as charity-dispensers, but with propositions to engage in work which will pay them well, and yield them and theirs a support, an independence and they will joyously embrace the opportunity and bless us as the pure and good love to bless those whom they think of, and call, their deliverers. This is the spirit in which we should do good. In this way, and in this way alone, should we be known by the poor and needy, and felt by the community. And if this were the common spirit-if this were our habitual waythink you, friend, there could ever be extended suffering, or even partial want, felt by classes or individuals among us? A co-operative action based on this benevolence would go farvery far-to banish poverty from among us and relieve the virtuous poor from evils, which, through neglect on the part of society, and a false pride on theirs, so often and so bitterly onpress them.

We could wish, too, that our cities were so far advanced, as to understand the operation of wise Sanitary laws, and the necessity of enforcing them. Suppose, by way of example, two hundred families ejected from their houses, by the flood. They return to them, when it subsides, and clean them up. But there is a sediment left, which makes the walls damp, and creates a bad air producing sickness. Suppose in consequence that out of these families-which at five to the family would number one thousand, a third were taken sick, so as to be disabled from work, and that twenty or thirty of them should die. The loss of life would be the severest misfortune; the sickness the next. But, as these the pecuniary loss, to the city, by persons dying a brotherhood-day had dawned! or being sick, the cost arising from death and sickness, &c. A day's loss of work by a laborer is a loss to the community as well as to himself. It is day's work, and by laborers, too, that constitutes the wealth of city or State, and as they diminish, so will that wealth decrease. And yet one hundred dollars would buy lime, and disinfecting agents, and employ men enough to use them, in purifying and cleansing thoroughly, all the houses which we suppose to be thus flooded and filled or infected with impure air, and so

This, in other words, is our idea. The sickness, and death, which usually prevail. It has no existence in fact, and he who takes They would, too, by degrees teach people in the

Are not these great considerations ! Could the community as to their necessity and virtue. Were they understood, all classes would de-

Census of New Orleans. What is the matter? New Orleans is put down now at 79,998. This is a felling off of 16,000 since last year, and a diminution of 23,000 since 1840. The Delta cyphers this into mistake. Rents, it says, are rising, new buildings have gone up; the return must be untrue. Wherein? All this may be in certain quarters of the city, and yet the result itself be true. We don't wish it otherwise, we desire, indeed, the fullest prosperity for New Orleans; but causes sisted of one load of wheat and of 700 bbls, of face. This would be manifesting the beneve- are in operation which cannot be controlled, that must lessen its population.

Gov. Smith, of Virginia.

This gentleman takes strong ground against the Wilmot Proviso doctrine, regarding the new territory proposed to be taken from Mexico by way of indemnity, as a natural outlet for the superabundant slave population of Virginia and the other States of the South. He says:

"It is unquestionably true, that if our slaves were to be restricted to their present limits, they would greatly diminish in value, and thus seriously impair the fortunes of the owners; but, at the same time, humanity must mourn the diminution of those comforts and that regard for the health of the slave, which has characterized slavery in the South, and made it the most cheerful and happy menial labor to be found in the world. It is well known, that as the profits opinion of the civilized world would sternly, de-mand this union. Once entered into, with a melancholy examples of this truth are to be found in the histories of the old world; and when the negro population multiplies in number and sinks in value, whatever may be the humanity of the master, necessity will compel him to restrict the comforts of the slave, and reduce them to the smallest pittance upon which it is

"The South never can consent to be confined to prescribed limits. She wants and must have pace, if consistent with honor and propriety. It is due to the happiness and interests of her opulation, and to no portion of it more than to slave himself. Confine her to prescribed imits, allow emigration to the white man and forbid it to the slave, and the consequence is obvious. Her slaves will rapidly accumulate; the white man must emigrate; and finally, the slave will become the owner of the slave-holding

We protest against this view We protest

against it in the name of the South, and in the name of humanity. What! are Southern men, are slaveholders to be held up as forever calculating what slavery costs, without regard to justice, right, law, religion? "To limit slavery would be to impair the fortunes of their owners!" among us, co-operative organization to lighten Aud, therefore, slavery must be continued. the ills of poverty, and ward off the more terri- slavery must be extended! This is the argument. This is Gov. Smith's great logical basis. The immediate results of the flood to the For money, for the sake of the fortunes of a property of the country, though deeply to be small class of men, free territory is to be cursed deplored, will not be long felt. There is too with slavery! We do not know how the old much energy among us to repine at losses, or Carolina planters, now, would regard this state-But there may be, especially in our cities, may, and do wish, in large sections of the South, more of suffering, when the waters retire into to possess territory to which they may send their usual channels, among those of limited slaves, either to get rid of the institution, or for means, as well as the very poor, and the danger their own safety; but we have yet to meet any is, that benevolence. so kindly excited while number among them so sordid or so mean, so utsuffering stared it in the face will not be so quick | terly regardless of human right or human feeling. to discover this suffering, as business assumes its as to say, or intimate, that dollars and cents enwonted habits, and every thing wears its usual tered thus into their plans and controlled their callook. Let us guard against this! The fields culations. The honor of the discovery belongs to

houses by the water; hundreds upon hundreds We protest, also, against the cloak with which

lief efforts, let us with closer co-operation hunt slavery limited! What a mockery! What a ordinance, and the provise in which then erable and shabby subterfuge! When, or done which could well be done to supply the where, has this result been produced? When, needy, cheer the despending, and stimulate the or where, have the comforts of the slave been diminished, or his health impaired, as the profits charity. It is very necessary often; sometimes State has had the Institution. For years before the slaves were emancipated in the New Engword in the right tone, that sympathy which land States, in New York, New Jersey, and whoever heard-whoever pretended-that they suffered in consequence of it, or that masters negredeem and lift up, than all the piles of gold lected to give them those comforts to which they were entitled? Even now their labor is unproductive and sadly expensive in West Virginia them, not with dollars in hand, but with words and in nearly all Kentucky. Yet where-in tolerate cruelty, or the denial to them of any ment is untrue, as regards the facts of the case. It is utterly untrue as regards every claim of humanity. For grant it, and you may sustain any wrong, and practice any injustice. What could the serf of Russia say to his master, it Gov. Smith's views were to prevail? How could the struggling freeman make good his resistance to tyranny anywhere? Why, despots, and ionarchs, and aristocrats need only say, to subjects or serfs, "our fortunes would be impaired if we give you freedom; your comforts will be dininished if we do not extend slavery; for our necuniary benefit, and your physical good, we must keep you forever in bondage, and extend slavery wherever we can." Verily, the doctrine of the divine right of Kings has found a new advocate in a Governor of Virginia. Despotism could ask, certainly, for no better theory. The

> nod and beck, with utter impunity. In this same spirit, Gov. Smith recomme the forcible removal of all the free negroes in Virginia by counties. He urged this last year, and the Legislature treated it with utter contempt. The Richmond Whig says it will meet the same fate this session. It ought. No crueller act of despotism could be devised by man, and the South ought to spurn it from her as the hallucination of a wild schemer, or the plan of some mad revilet of her fame, and his race, dysentery, and 418 of scarleting. Only to

Czar of Russia, under it, could subjugate the

world, if he were able, and hold it obedient to his

Telegraph.

Mr. O'RIELLY has reached St. Louis with his cause. wires, and now they link together the men of the Mississippi and the Sea-board. Is not this wonderful? Wonders will not cease, when in a minute of time, Old Ocean and the Father higher views, do not control, consider the loss, of Waters, mingle their voices together, as if

Good Advice.

EDWARD EVERETT in his letter to the Italian Demonstration meeting, New York city, re-

"But sympathy alone is but an empty word. 'hey want the substantial sid of a bright exmple—the instructive lesson of experience—If we wish to recommend free institutions, we must show them in their fruits. In proportion as we to political influence any-where, or outside at the exhibitan example of order as well as freedom, of any kind, but to home matters-to emancion of intelligence and generous sopular action,-of public virtue on the part of the Union and all its members (for if Italy assumes any form of naeration.) of the pursuit, at home and abroad of the great end for which Providence has appointhuman virtue and happiness,-we shall afford encouragement to our brethren in Italy, who are formyle, and puts one to sleep instantly without struggling to throw off the abuses and corrup- inhaler or any instrument. A few drops of it

Aye, and to the world. We know not how and nostrils, produces the desired effect in a few ne wrong act, by our Government, injures every moments. It has no offensive odor. where, the cause of man. We know not how Republican injustice retards in Europe the selfsacrificing efforts of republican virtue. If we iid, not a State, not a member of Congress, attract the attention of Southern Lawyers and would dare sustain, directly or indirectly, any Statesmen to this question-whether Congress man or measure that would weaken injure or has the power to create slavery in free territory sopard the good cause, or the noble feelings, But strange to say, no paper, save the New Orwhich sustain it.

The Three Millions

tion is proposed, and say, "why, to give all the it. It is very important that the lase should be slaves of the South freedom, would be to fill the understood, and if it be, as the Delta writer de-

South with misery and ruin." possible? Does any one dream of it? No body of a sectional character—an object which everthat we know of. Why then trouble ourselves patriot should desire most heartily to accomplish with events which cannot happen, or make We give the Delta article, which has reached us oughears of difficulties which will never arise? | since we wrote our leader referring to the sub-

Emancipation will be carried on by States .- ject, and in part quoting the same authori-As they are prepared, they will decree it. To ties: doubt, under these circumstances, that the The continued refusal of Mexico to come to blacks cannot be cared for, without injury to any terms of accommodation, leaving no hope of owners, or hurt to them-nay to doubt that bringing the war to a close except by conquest, emancipation will be accomplished without blessing both—would be, it seems to us, to doubt that God rules over us. When, in all time, has any of evil have predicted the collapse and ruin of wrong been repaired without benefitting the for battles; a kind of rabid thirst for blood, which whole human family? Where, in any nation, has injustice been remedied, without creating tries, involve us in endless civil conflicts, and finally deliver us, spell-bound by military glory.

The christian who doubts on this point, may as well throw away his bible! The statesman, absurd: the men who formed this Government who lacks this faith can never assert, or defend, were no less warriors than philosophers, and it or perpetuate the rights of man!

Church and State.

count of the action going on in England against that the government, which has been well called Church and State. It is assuming now a char- as well for a model in war. Benign and foster acter, and having an influence, which cannot be | ing in peace, it will be found fully able to avenge. overlooked by statesmen, or put down by govern- without peril to itself, all wrongs which may ment Mr. Edward Miall, a bold and honest come from abroad, even to the conquering of an reformer, said in a speech at Halifax, England:

State would not last long. Sooner than was an- then, this base suggestion, the inquiry with ticipated, there would be some interposition of which we set out again comes up, what is to be Providence-some little event occurring which the reason of the conquest of Mexico? would fire the train that had long been prepared, and this injustice would explode at once, and be destroyed forever, and they should find themselves of conquest itself. All authorities tell us that some morning, when awoke, without the incumbrance of an establishment.

The means used to accomplish this end are of all the functions of its government, or, in argument and persuasion. No violence of language-no "tearing down"-nothing, in short, which could disturb the fattest conservative, or that in the moment of its accomplishment conmost portly alderman, is resorted to. The in- quest fulfils its office and disappears, and sovjustice of the connexion between Church and State is pointed out—its injury to religion ex-plained; its hurt in political matters vigorously it should be well noted, because it is the only State is pointed out-its injury to religion ex-

This sentiment is quite common in England-"a Radical reform of all abuses, and a true repre- not, at discretion; and because, if the United sentation of the people of the British Empire." States do not exercise this sovereignty, Mexico

advise those who are "on giving thoughts in- ever we do not change will come under our tent" to examine this beautiful book. The annuals that come forward with so much preten- On this point there may be found in our nasion have no permanent value. They are gaudy tional jurisprudence a brief passage on the sion have no permanent value. They are gaudy hot-house plants that can live but a day or two; and from the most eminent authority. In The while such books as this are perennials, and in United States vs. Percheman, Chief Justice Marconstant bloom. Don't look at an annual shall says: "It may not be unworthy of remark, while this can be procured, Mr. G. W. Noble "that it is very unusual, even in cases of conhas it for sale.

Timothy Childs, formerly a member of Congress from New York, died at Santa Cruz, where he had gone for his health.

The Philadelphia (Whig) Meeting. The Whig meeting of Philadelphia, among other things, passed the following Resolu-

Resolved, That we are utterly opposed to the equisition, in any manner, of territory now tween man and man, in a conquered country, and free, unless the freedom of all its inhabitants be Looking over a Londen paper we were struck any law counted, or to be acquired, or to the constitutional rights of all sections of the United States being incompetent, for want of cost, the constitutional rights of all sections of the United States being and both by this to cost, the constitutional rights of all sections of the United States being and both by this to cost, the constitutional rights of all sections of the United States being and both by this to cost, the constitutional rights of all sections of the United States being and both by this to cost, the constitutional rights of all sections of the United States being and both by this to cost, the constitutional rights of all sections of the United States being and both by this to cost, the constitutional rights of all sections of the United States being and both by this to cost, the constitutional rights of all sections of the United States being and both by this to cost, the Corontal Rights of the United Sta

This is in reply to Mr. Clay's seventh resolution. The Whigs of Philadelphia read that . we do. Mr. Clay expresses strongly, on the part of the South, this opinion—that it has neither a wish nor purpose to extend slavery. This lane much as to say to the North, or the free States of the North-- "you have the power to in this matter, what shall or shall not be

Your vote will exclude, or admit slavery. Those who think with me, do not wish it to be extend ad. We acknowledge its injustice, and feel in wrong. Now do you determine that no free State shall ever do the one, or suffer from the other." And so the Philadelphia Whige resolve as the Democrats in New York have do act, that, "we are utterly opposed to the sition, in any manner, of territory now free, and less the freedom of all its inhabitants be

Manunchusetts Record.

The returns of births, marriages and deaths. rithin the last three years, in Massachusens (the population in 1840, exclusive of Suffolia ounty, was 641,927,) are:

Births. 15,711 16,486 17,097 Of the 5,390 marriages during the

says the New York Post, 3,989 took place be tween bachelors and maids, 121 between bach ors and widows, 464 between widowers as maids, 188 between widowers and widows, and of 464 the condition of the parties is not stated As to age, 65 of the men and 1,126 of the wall men married, were under twenty; 1,933 men and 2,069 women were between twenty and twenty-five years of age.

Of the 11,063 deaths, 2,397 were from consumption, 946 being males, 1,445 females, and 6 of sex not stated, 733 of old age, being 277 males and 456 females, 708 were infantile of which 336 were males, 296 females, and 75 a. sex not stated. Six hundred and twelve deaths were of typhus fever, of which 330 were males. 277 females, and 5 of sex not stated. Five hundred and one deaths were of pneumonis, 410 or leaths are recorded as by intemperance, but this probably means intemperance as its pitimate

A New More.

The citizens of Sunderland, Mass., have bell meeting and resolved :-"That it is expedient for the several political arties to relinquish their present organization and unite to prevent the acquisition of slave territory, and undue exercise of Governments.

patronage to support slavery." In it not so ?

Has not the Herkimer Freeman confounds us with our correspondents? We think a And if it will examine, we are sure it will comrefer to the subject hereafter, not with referen tion in Kentucky.

A new discovery by Professor Simpson of Edinburgh, has, or is likely to supercede the use of Ether. It is an agent in the trichloride of put on a handkerchief, and applied to the mouth

Mexican War-Conquest will not make

We have been endeavoring for some time to leans Delta, has ventured to consider or discuss it. That paper of the 11th contains an able ar-

ticle on the subject, and we respectfully ask our Men sometimes grow warm, when emancipa- contemporaries of the city to notice or publish clares, and as we believe, it takes away from the Is this universal emancipation immediately, subject of the extension of slavery, every thing

what events may be expected to occur after the into the dominion of some great warrior turned despot or emperor. The idea is disgraceful and is presuming too much on our fears or credulity to tell us, that the work of their hands may do well enough in times of peace, but cannot endure the shock of arms. We know the contra We have desired very much to give some ac- ry; and every day is demonstrating to the world a model of a pacific government, may serve enemy and holding him in eternal subjection, necessity should so require. Who that is an "The present connexion between Church and American at heart can doubt it? Rejecting,

tence of one State by another, and in the seizure other words, its sovereignty; and, also, that it is strictly limited by its definition embracing nothing whatever beyond it. Hence it follows, then, ereignty becomes substituted in its place.

This change of operative causes -of conques one that is certain, since whatever is done after wards will be done by the power of sovereignty, will remain, to all time, the same one. and the social relations of her inhabitants as at This is the time for making presents, and we present, and even the more securely, as whatsovereign protection, and be guarantied against the interference of all others.

> quest, for the conqueror to do more than to diso place the sovereign and assume dominion over " the country. The modern usage of nations, " which has become law, would be violated: that sense of justice and right, which is acknowledged and felt by the whole civilized world, would be outraged, if private property should be generally confiscated, and private rights annulled. The people change their al-legiance: their relation to their sovereign is dissolved: but their relations to each other and their rights of property remain undis-turbed." Disturbance of the relations be-" turbed." the confiscation of private property, are here